

TOP SECRET SENSITIVE

6 November 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Morning Meeting of 6 November 1969

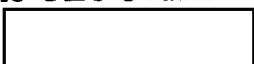
DD/I briefed on the results of the monthly Task Force LOOKOUT and noted that no new weapons were identified in October.



D/ONE briefed on reliable information recently received which suggests that the Soviets are planning on SALT talks in Helsinki of two or three weeks' duration. DD/I added his information on the composition of the Soviet delegation and noted that we have provided the White House with available biographic data on each.

DD/S&T reported that the paper in support of the SALT talks is scheduled to be considered tomorrow and speculated that the NSC will meet on this matter early next week.

Carver called attention to increased infiltrations in Vietnam as reported in today's publications.

Maury briefed on calls received from Roger Majak and Congressman Jack Bingham with regard to the latter's plans to do a piece on CIA for Esquire. Maury commented that Congressman Bingham seems to be interested in making three points: (1) that CIA lacks supervision, (2) that Congress does not exercise adequate oversight over the Agency, and (3) that there may be a need to establish a Joint Committee to watch over us. Maury noted that in response to these inquiries he has provided information which would ordinarily be made available to any constituent of a congressman. The Director concurred in the appropriateness of the response to date but cautioned against going much further. Maury provided additional details as described in the OLC Journal of 29 October 1969 and in a follow-on call received by 

TOP SECRET SENSITIVE

Maury reported that Congressman Riegle has asked that Congressman Paul McCloskey (R-California) be briefed on Vietnam by George Carver. Maury noted that the briefing has been requested for 11 November and that he intends to reply that this is a holiday and George Carver will not be available. It was left open whether an appointment will be arranged for a later date.



DDCI reported on his luncheon meeting with Colonel James D. Hughes, USAF, Armed Forces Aide to the President.

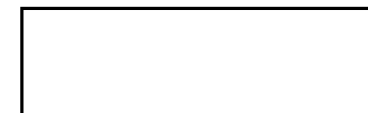
The Director noted that he will be having lunch with Kermit Gordon.

The Director called attention to and commented upon the item in today's New York Times by Peter Grose, "A Mideast Accord By U. S. and Soviet is Reported Near."

The Director related Dr. Kissinger's praise for the piece on Brezhnev by John Kerry King and on the value of the Weekly Report to him and the President. The Director commented that he reminded Dr. Kissinger to return the mock-up of the Quarterly Strategic Forces Report.

Goodwin reported that Tom Lambert is undertaking the necessary steps (visas, etc.) in anticipation of opening a Los Angeles Times News Bureau in South Africa.

Bross reported on the possibility that the article by Daniel Lang, "A Reporter at Large (Vietnam)," in the 18 October issue of The New Yorker is scheduled to appear in paperback form on or about 15 November.



L. K. White

~~TOP SECRET~~ ~~SENSITIVE~~

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1969

U.S. and Soviet Reported Near Agreement on Middle East Settlement

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

tions Representative for the Middle East, Dr. Gunnar V. Jarving of Sweden, who would in turn present it to the warring parties.

It would be up to the Arab and Israeli governments to establish detailed arrangements to resolve the complex problems of the Arab refugees and the future status of Jerusalem. The latter issue has scarcely been discussed by Mr. Sisco and Mr. Dobrynin.

Neither Arabs nor Israelis have concurred—or have been asked by the United States to concur—in the points evolved between Moscow and Washington. But the State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, said today that “there is a continuing effort to keep the parties in the Middle East up

to date” on the international peacemaking efforts.

He refused to confirm or deny a report in the authoritative Cairo newspaper, Al Ahram, that Mr. Sisco had outlined the principles under discussion in a meeting Friday with the Egyptian diplomatic representative in Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal. In the absence of formal diplomatic relations, Dr. Ghorbal is accredited here as a minister in the Indian Embassy.

The Israeli Ambassador, Yitzhak Rabin, conferred with Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson the same day. Israel's foreign minister, Abba Eban, told an Israeli television audience last night that he knew of no actual agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States.

United States officials called particular attention to a statement made in Moscow on Friday Q—Leonid I. Zamyatin, chief of the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, that his government held “an optimistic attitude” about the talks with the United States.

“We believe that the next round of talks will bring about a comprehensive solution and bring also a balanced approach to the problems,” Mr. Zamyatin was quoted as having said.

American noted that their hopes for a common position with Moscow had been high in May and June, only to be dashed once the Russians finally produced more rigid views in writing on June 17. They added, however, that the Sisco-

Dobrynin talks have by now gone much further than they had then.

The Israeli and Arab Governments would be expected to issue widely separated assessments of the big-power guidelines. They are already in public dispute over whether the Rhodes formula actually involved direct negotiations—which Israel demands—or indirect talks, through United Nations mediation, as Egypt contends.

Israel has refused to make a commitment to “withdraw” from the occupied Arab territories, demanded by the Arabs and the Soviet Union, though Israeli spokesmen accept the need for “agreed” frontiers, which presumably would have to involve some pullback.

There is doubt about whether the Arabs would be willing to make a commitment to peace with Israel in a form strong enough to be acceptable by the Israelis, and, finally, Israel has been skeptical that any international guarantees or buffer force could be relied upon.

A MIDDLE EAST ACCORD BY U.S. AND SOVIET IS REPORTED NEAR

'Watershed' Is Expected by
Diplomats in Washington
on Peace Proposals

By PETER GROSE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 — United States diplomats indicated today that the United States and the Soviet Union were close to agreement on the principles for a peace settlement to be negotiated between Israel and the Arab states.

The coming week or so, according to an American official, "will be a watershed—one way or the other" in the international peacemaking effort that began in February and entered its present intensive phase in September at the United Nations.

[In Beirut, it was reported that guerrillas would be curbed under an agreement ending their clash with the Lebanese Army.]

The Administration is awaiting a definitive Soviet statement concurring with the basic guidelines for a settlement that have emerged in a long series of confidential talks between the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, and Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East and South Asia.

Guidelines Suggested

These guidelines are understood to include the following:

¶The detailed settlement would be determined by Israel and the Arab states themselves, negotiating under an ambiguous formula that brought the two sides together at the Mediterranean island of Rhodes in 1949.

¶The Arab states would formally state their intention of concluding a "binding and lasting" peace to replace the uneasy armistice of the last two decades.

¶Israel would accept a detailed timetable for the withdrawal of her forces from territories occupied in the war of June, 1967, to new frontiers yet to be drawn but "mutually agreed upon" among the states of the area.

¶An international military force would be established in the area as a buffer along the negotiated frontiers, its presence to be controlled and guaranteed by the major powers.

Diplomats acknowledged that all these points would be highly controversial in Middle Eastern capitals, and warned against any expectations that a Soviet-American agreement would in itself lead smoothly to a peace settlement. They outlined the stages that lie ahead.

If the Soviet Union and the United States achieve what diplomats call "parallel positions" along these general lines, they would present a memorandum embodying their accord to a meeting with France and Britain.